August 23, 1775. NUMB. 2435.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

Pennsylvania, ss. *August* 8, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and settle the PUBLIC ACCOMPTS, will meet at the State-house, on the 4th of September next, at 9 o' Clock in the Morning, to attend that Business; and purpose to proceed on the same, by Adjournments from Day to Day, until the whole is finished. The Trustees of the General Loan-Office, the several County Treasurers, Collectors of Excise, and all others concerned, are therefore desired to have their respective Accompts prepared for Examination and Adjustment at the Time and Place aforesaid. All such who shall fail therein, or neglect to produce their Accompts and Vouchers, before the 16th of the same Month [at which Time it is intended to settle the Provincial Treasurer's Accompts] must expect the Committee will be under the Necessity of REPORTING such NEGLECT to the Assembly at their next meeting.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of LAND, containing 480 acres, situated in a high healthy country, in the township of Evesham, Burlington county, West New-Jersey, about seven miles from Burlington, and the same distance from Mount-holly, 11 miles from Cooper's Ferries, opposite Philadelphia, 4 miles from an English Church, and 1 mile and ½ from a Friends Meeting-house, in Moore's-town; there are, on said plantation, a good framed two story dwelling house and kitchen; a convenient wash-house, and a well of excellent water (with a pump) under the same; a good barn, stables, corn-crib, smoke-house, granary, and other convenient out-houses, three good apple-orchards, and sundry other fruit-trees; about 200 acres of cleared plow land, which is exceeding good for wheat, or other grain; the whole within good fence, and properly divided into fields; 50 acres of cleared meadow, which is also within good fence; the most part of said meadow is very good, and much more may be made; the remainder of the plantation is woodland, the greatest part of which is well timbered. The whole will be sold together, or part thereof, with a suitable quantity of meadow, as may best suit the purchaser; the title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase, may have farther information respecting the title, and terms of sale, by applying to the subscriber living on the premises. JOSHUA BISPHAM. ‖ 7f6.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, living near Brandywine Bridge, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Castle county, an Irish servant man, named JOHN O'NEAL, who was born near Cork, in Ireland, and speaks English very indifferently; he is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, has short sandy hair, and a smooth pale face; had on, when he went away, an old castor hat, dark grey coatee, white under jacket, check shirt, linen trowsers, and old shoes, with strings in them: He sailed with Capt. John Blyth, in the Brig John, last June. Whoever secures said servant, so as his master gets him again, shall, if 40 miles from home, have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and if 100 miles from home the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

August 14, 1775. ‖ MARK ELLIOT, junior.

Spruce street, Philadelphia, August 9, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN-away on Wednesday the 2d instant, from the subscriber, an indented servant man, named *John Sherff*, by trade a Cabinet-maker; came last fall from London with Capt. Dunn, born in Prussia, speaks bad English, about 26 or 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, strong square built, large legs, struts in his walk, and very prodigal, light hair, which he wears cued and curled at the sides, combed up before and powdered, has a down look, pale smooth faced: Had on and took with him, a suit of deep blue broadcloth made long waisted, lined with blue shalloon, mohair buttons, an old blue coat, larger and lighter coloured than his others, which he wears instead of a surtout, with sundry other apparel, one check shirt, and several white ones, blue yarn and worsted, white thread and silk stockings, has a silver watch, took sundry tools, among which is a sash saw, with a brass back carved, his cloths and tools are in a new chest about 3 feet long, 15 inches wide and 13 deep; he intended for the West-Indies, but if he should miss his passage, it is likely he will try to get journey work in some part of the country; he was seen below Newcastle, going downwards. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, in any of his Majesty's goals, so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward.

¶ WILLIAM CONNELL.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are desired not to carry him off, nor harbour him at their peril.

Glouceſter County, August 16, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, last night, an indented servant lad, named JAMES MAHOON, between 19 and 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slim made, light brown hair, blue eyes, a treacherous look, and a small scar on one cheek; had on, and took with him, a scolloped castor hat, about half-worn, one white shirt, two new ozenbrigs ditto, a redish Barcelona handkerchief, a brown fustian coatee and breeches, a light coloured homespun cloth jacket, without sleeves or pockets, leather breeches, a pair of blue and white cotton stockings, a pair of brown worsted and a pair of blue yarn ditto, neats leather shoes, carved Pinchbeck buckles; all his clothes are good and whole. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, paid by JOHN WILKINS junior.

N. B. It is supposed that he is gone towards New-York, as he was seen on board the Bordentown Stage-boat just before she sailed from Philadelphia this day; or, as he has a sister married to one Peter Brown, a taylor, who lately lived near New-town, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, it is probable he is gone there. ¶

Talbot County, Maryland, August 13, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY this evening, an Irish servant man, named *Patrick Boyle*, he is about 6 feet high, speaks bad English, pretends to be a Taylor, but does not know much of the business, he is a middling good scholar; took with him one brown coat, of a dark colour, made very long, a pair of breeches of the same sort, a pair of ribbed hose, a pair of coarse shoes, with yellow buckles, one check shirt, one white ditto, which it is supposed he now wears, a blue and white jacket, old striped trowsers, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by WILLIAM LAVELL. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *see the Fourth Page.*]

A *SPEECH*, intended to have been delivered in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in Support of the *AMERICAN CONGRESS' PETITION* to the *KING*.

(Continued from our last.)

WILL you, Sir, for a moment condescend to consider the situation of the Americans? If they attempt to remonstrate against the power of Parliament as of late exercised over them—they are told it is offending against the Supremacy of the British Legislature, and they will suffer the most exemplary punishment. If they only pray for redress of certain measures which they feel as grievances,—the answer is, You are exciting an unwarrantable opposition to the constitutional authority of Parliament, and That too shall be severely punished. This exceeds even Roman despotism, under which Cicero tells us, that *servientibus animis, gemitus tamen Populi Romani liber fuit.*

Thus complaint begets accusation; and accusation, punishment. Yet I do not claim your compassion. No, Sir; men contending and suffering in the great cause of Public Liberty, are objects not of pity, but of respect and veneration. I call upon your justice, your magnanimity, to approve their virtue, and restore their rights.

11th. The Agents of the People have been discountenanced, and Governors have been instructed to prevent the payment of their salaries.

When Governor Bernard adopted the system of inflaming the King and his Ministers, the Parliament and the People of Great-Britain, against the Province in which he presided, by the most malignant misrepresentations, the Representatives of the People found it necessary to appoint an Agent to convey a true representation of their grievances, and their prayers for redress, to the Throne and the Two Houses of Parliament. Mr. De Berdt was appointed for this purpose the 7th of November, 1765. He was admitted, as Agent, at the Board of Trade, without the least question, under different Administrations, and Gov. Bernard gave his assent to a Bill for the payment of his salary so late as the year 1768.

It happened soon after to be the duty of the Agent to convey the complaints of his constituents to the Throne, both against the Minister and the Governor. In this business, a faithful, honest Agent was found exceedingly troublesome. Such representations were therefore made by the Governor, and such instructions sent by the Minister, as incapacitated the House from paying their Agent, unless they would have one approved of by the very persons against whom it might be his duty to act. This measure needs no comment. It is not in human depravity to devise an act of more gross injustice, than that of debarring men of the means of defending themselves when accused, and of complaining when injured.

Repeated application has been made for the removal of this iniquitous Instruction without any effect. They have added, indeed, insult to injustice. It lives in the memory and in the indignation of multitudes, who were witnesses to the indecent scene, when the present Agent for the Massachusetts-Bay, whose character is held in veneration wherever the lights of philosophy have penetrated, was treated at the Council-table with the grossest indignities that virulency and invective could invent, not only without reprehension, but with the most manifest approbation and encouragement of their Lordships. I will venture to affirm, Sir, that there never was an instance before, in which a great and grave assembly of Judges so flagrantly sacrificed the dignity of place and character to unbecoming spleen and pitiful resentment.

12th. Assemblies have been repeatedly and injuriously dissolved.

It is above seven years since the commencement of this fatal dispute, and in that time every Assembly on the Continent has been repeatedly dissolved, for presuming to enter into a consideration of their grievances. We have seen the Secretary of State's order to dissolve the Assembly of the Massachusetts-Bay, if the House of Representatives did not obey his mandate for erasing a record of their Resolution to petition for a Redress of Grievances. The dissolution was punctually executed. The same order was sent to all the other Governors, if the respective Assemblies did not treat with contempt a Circular Letter from the Massachusetts, to inform them of its having petitioned the Throne for relief. It appears, Sir, from one of the Letters upon your table, that the Earl of Dunmore lately dissolved the Assembly of Virginia, for ordering a fast to be held upon the calamity of a Town in America being subjected to ruin, by being condemned upon suspicion and unheard. This dissolution left that Colony without a Fee-Bill necessary to the administration of Justice; in consequence of which the Courts of Law have been ever since shut up, no new Assembly having been yet called.

Thus, Sir, this great Prerogative, which was given to be exercised only on occasions of moment and magnitude, when the very being of the State requires it, is unduly employed, at the direction of spleen and caprice, to harrass the People and their Representatives, and suppress all freedom of deliberation and debate. The general instruction to the Governors seems to be, "That they shall dissolve their Assemblies whenever they enter upon the consideration of their grievances." Yet, when thus precluded in their ordinary Assemblies, if they meet in Congress for the same purpose, their meeting is denominated illegal, and their complaints rejected. The consequence is, Sir, that they must hush their griefs in silence, or express them in that last appeal, which will cut them off from this Country utterly and for ever. It would be easy to determine speculatively the effects of such measures; but we have had full experience, in this country, how mischevious and fatal the attempt is to stifle the just complaints of the People, by insulting their Representatives. Need I, Sir, recal to your mind, that the same means were used by the Ministers of King Charles I. when their aim was to establish arbitrary government in this country. Your Journals will bear witness to the fact, and have recorded it as a grievance. The use of similar means infers similar intentions. It is therefore natural for the People of America to feel this proceeding, as your ancestors did, grievous and alarming.

I have already stated the useless and oppressive restrictions with which their commerce has been burthened: I am now, therefore, to proceed to the great source of the disturbances we lament—the giving and granting the property of the People of America in this Assembly, where they are not represented. Sir, so much has been said on the right to do this, that nothing but inspiration can throw new light upon the subject. You exercise the sole and incommunicable right of giving the money of the People of Great-Britain, because you represent them; you claim the right of giving that of the People of America, because you do not represent them. Is there no repugnancy in this? The People of Great-Britain are bound by the grants of this Assembly, because it consists of Representatives chosen by themselves, under the controul of a re-election, communicating with the body at large, and participating in the burthen of the taxes they impose; the People of America are to be bound by its grants, though it contains not one Representative chosen by them, is not under any controul from them, and neither communicates with them, nor partakes in their burthens. Representation is imperfect in Great-Britain, therefore it should be abolished in America. Copyholders do not vote in Great-Britain; therefore freeholders ought not to vote in America.

It would be endless, Sir, to enumerate the multitude of similarly cogent and conclusive arguments on which this claim is founded. I have but one word more to say upon it. I stand at your bar, Sir, the least of my countrymen in ability; yet I am bold to throw down my gauntlet to the whole host of your Law, and at the hazard of my life defy them to produce one avowedly legal or constitutional instance of taxation without representation; I mean an unequivocal, unquestionable instance. Instances there certainly are, but they have been declared totally illegal by those most solemn Acts, the Statute *de tallagio non concedendo*, and the Revolution. If then Taxation and Representation have ever been constitutionally united, is not the disunion of them now a fundamental violation of Constitutional Liberty? If the attempt to disunite them has been legally resisted in this Country, how comes the same resistance in America to be Rebellion? If it is in consequence of that resistance only that you sit here the effective Representative of a free People, upon what principle can you condemn it in your fellow-subjects of America? There is no magic in the word Parliament, which makes it necessarily compatible with freedom to be bound by its law in all cases whatsoever. It is the part that the People have in the Constitution of Parliament which renders it protective of liberty, gives security to the subject, and makes them happy in living under the Laws only to which they have consented. Take away this intervention of the People, and Parliament will become only a plausible instrument of tyranny; more formidable than the Decemviri at Rome, or the Ducentumviri at Athens. Yet under this pretext, which I can hardly call specious, That Parliament, not in essence but in name, is the sovereign constitutional Legislative in all cases whatsoever, are the Americans to be subjected to a Government, in the Constitution of which they have no part; and required to pay obedience to Laws, to which they have not given their assent. Is it possible, Sir, that you can conceive a more compleat and perfect state of slavery, than that in which the community is subject to a power over which they have no check or controul, in all cases of life, liberty and property? Yet, in the moment that you are subjugating the Americans to this bondage, they are insulted with the mockery of being told, that your example ought to teach them "to have a due reverence for the "Laws, and a just sense of the blessings of our excellent "Constitution." To mock them with the excellence of that Constitution of which you have deprived them, is putting human patience to the last trial, and urging them to desperation.

So much, Sir, for the right—The expediency of exercising it, even if just, may be very briefly discussed.

A multitude of Colonies, as various in their interests and abilities as in their situations and pursuits, are to be included in one general Tax, imposed by men who are not, and never can be intimately acquainted with any one of them, so as to adapt the imposition to the ability, the temper, the customs, and even the prejudices of the People. Sir, it is inevitable that the exercise of the right, in such circumstances, must produce so many insupportable severities as to drive the tamest people upon earth into resistance. It would beget a tyranny worse than that of Turky. For the Grand Signor and his Divan, absolute as they are, leave the mode of raising the sums they require to the Provinces themselves. But there is still a consideration that would aggravate this oppression. The People are taxed already, and are liable to be taxed indefinitely by their Provincial Legislatures. Let us suppose, then, that these two taxing Powers, not communicating with one another, should fix upon the same Tax—a Poll-Tax, for example. The Sheriff, who is the Provincial Collector, comes cloathed with the Civil Power of the Crown; the Soldier, who I understand is to be the Parliamentary Tax-gatherer, comes armed with the Military Power of his Majesty. Which of the two is the poor man to obey? or is he to pay double for wearing his head, and more perhaps than the labour of his hands can possibly procure? Sir, in whatever light you view this assumed Power of Taxation without Representation, it is so unconstitutional, inexpedient and oppressive, that no honest man, uninfluenced by those prejudices and jealousies which have been grafted upon men's minds with ten years wicked industry, would bear the idea.

The Petitioners, therefore, may juſtly hope, that the firſt moment's cool conſideration will convince you, that to take their property from them without their conſent, is a grievance of the firſt and moſt dangerous magnitude; and that all the Laws to that effect ought therefore to be done away. [*To be continued.*]

By the Ship HARMONY, *Captain* CRAWFORD, *from* BRISTOL, *we have the following Advices.*

LONDON, June 13.

ACcording to private letters from Boſton, the King's troops had not more than three rounds of powder left, when they arrived at General Gage's lines, from which it appears that there was either a great neglect, or elſe they ſet out in a very peaceable diſpoſition.

It is ſaid that a proclamation will be iſſued in a few days relative to the late proceedings in America.

It is ſaid, that ſix new compleat regiments of foot will be forthwith raiſed.

A letter from Barcelona, dated May 8, received by this day's poſt ſays, "That the ſmalleſt of the three fleets fitting out at that port, and conſiſting of itſelf of 160 veſſels, was to ſail that day or the next; but it was not known on what deſtination." The ſame letters add, that the number of troops embarked on theſe three diviſions amounted to 24,000 men.

June 15. A proclamation is expected hourly to be iſſued out, as was in the rebellion of 1745, declaring it to be high-treaſon to correſpond with, or to ſend any aſſiſtance whatever to the Americans, whilſt they continue in the actual ſtate of rebellion.

June 17. A large train of artillery is now preparing at Woolwich, to be ſhipped off with all ſpeed for America.

Nothing can more evince the utility of the Colonies to the Mother Country, than that, in leſs than twelve months, three millions of buſhels of wheat have been exported from the Continent to England alone, beſides flour.

In a letter, dated April 23, from an officer in Lord Percy's regiment at Boſton, is the following article:—"Our buſineſs was to ſeize a quantity of military ſtores, and the bodies of Meſſieurs Hancock and Adams, who are both attainted, and were at that place enforcing, with all their influence, the rebellious ſpirit of the Provincial Congreſs."

We hear that the Cabinet is much agitated with contrary opinions ſince the laſt diſpatches from America; Lord North is for conciliatory meaſures, the Bloomſbury party all bluſter; while the cunning Lord R———d is for withdrawing the troops from Boſton, and blocking up all their harbours, ſo as entirely to deſtroy their trade.—Which of theſe meaſures is moſt ſalutary, or which is likelieſt to be purſued, time only muſt determine.

June 20. The burial expences of the Queen of Denmark, private as it was, amount to 3000l. which is to be defrayed, by order, out of his Majeſty's own privy purſe.

No more troops, we are aſſured, will be ſent to America, till the reſolutions agreed to in Congreſs are known on this ſide the water.

Inſurance is advanced ten per cent. on ſhips outward-bound to America.

A correſpondent about the Court, of good intelligence, ſends us the following information. "The General officers are fraught with full powers to give and take: The mode of taxation is to be changed into that of requiſition; and the acts of parliament are to hang over the heads of the Americans, to procure a due obſervance of the terms."

The Miniſtry are alarmed at the preſent powerful military force of Spain, and ſeem determined to put Ireland into a proper ſtate of defence; for which purpoſe, it is aſſerted, four Hanoverian regiments will very ſhortly be ſent thither.

June 22. Yeſterday Lord Stormont had the misfortune to looſe his diamond order, value 20,000l. during his attendance in the drawing room at St. James's.

Tueſday evening a meeting of the Livery was held at the Half Moon Tavern, in Cheapſide, Mr. Saxby in the chair, when Aldermen Haley and Newnham, were recommended as proper perſons to ſerve the office of ſheriffs for the year enſuing. The Aldermen in rotation who had not ſerved the office were then put up, but none of them had any ſhew of hands but Aldermen Thomas, Haley and Newnham, and the majority appearing for the two laſt gentlemen, the chairman declared the nomination in their favour.

At the above meeting of the Livery, Mr. Crompton moved for two reſolutions to be ſubmitted to the Common-hall, relative to the ſubjects right of petitioning the throne, as ſettled at the revolution, which after a ſhort debate was carried nem. con. Mr. Rutt next moved, that the letter from Lord H———d to the Lord Mayor might be read; a copy of which was produced and read accordingly. Mr. Stavely then made two motions to be laid before the Common-hall, the firſt a vote of cenſure to thoſe who adviſed his Majeſty to order ſuch a letter to be ſent, at the ſame time declaring that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, had never till at this period been refuſed to be received by the King upon his throne, and that the refuſal could only be calculated to intercept the grievances and oppreſſions of the people from the ear of the Sovereign; the ſecond a vote of thanks to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his Lordſhip's anſwer to the letter from Lord H———d, and for his conduct in defending the rights of the Livery of London; which after ſome little amendments were agreed to nem. con. Mr. Brewer now obſerved, that in his opinion another remonſtrance to the throne at this alarming and critical juncture was highly neceſſary, particularly upon the calamitous ſituation of our fellow-ſubjects in America; accordingly one was produced, which was read, approved and carried, without one diſſentient, in the affirmative.

Mr. Crompton moved a vote of thanks, which was carried alſo, to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Effingham, not only for that noble Lord's public declaration in favour of America, but alſo for his conduct in refuſing to draw his ſword againſt his fellow ſubjects in America.

This morning advice was received from Portſmouth, that the ſhip Sampſon, Capt. Cooper, from New-York, was arrived off Spithead. She ſailed from New-York the 11th of May, and has brought General Robinſon's lady and daughter home, on account of the dreadful diſturbances now in America, the whole country being in the greateſt confuſion.

The opinion of one of the cabinet council at their laſt meeting on American affairs was delivered in the following words: "I ſhould be for withdrawing the troops, "blocking up their ports, and leaving them to ſtarve "among themſelves, in time, but that our merchants on "this ſide would be loſers of two millions in arrears."

Yeſterday five frigates, viz. the Milford, Captain Braithwaite; the Solebay, Captain Bellew; the Lizard, Captain Hamilton; the Actæon, Captain Atkins; and the Arethuſa, Captain Moutry; were put into commiſſion by the lords of the admiralty, as were alſo the Hawke and Beaver ſloops.

Four veſſels of a light conſtruction, and faſt ſailers, are taken into the ſervice of Government, which are to be employed in carrying diſpatches to and from America.

Government are hiring tranſports in order to ſend more troops to America.

Orders are ſent to Plymouth for one of the companies of artillery now lying there to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark on the ſhorteſt notice. The abſentees are ordered to join their corps immediately.

The Cabinet, it is confidently reported, is rent into parties, but it is believed that firm deciſive meaſures will prevail, as thoſe, after ſeveral days conſultation and deliberation, ſeem to be moſt favoured by a great Perſonage.

A ſnow that arrived yeſterday in the river, it is ſaid, brings advice, that the grand Spaniſh fleet had altered their courſe, and inſtead of ſtretching for the coaſt of Africa, ſeemed to ſtand over for the Streights of Gibraltar with every ſail ſet.

Portſmouth, June 19. This morning Sir Peter Parker, of the Royal Oak man of war, gave the ſignal for all the ſhips at Spithead to prepare for ſailing; and we hear that next Friday morning, if the wind permits, they will all get under ſail. It is ſuppoſed they are bound for America.

Briſtol, June 24. By the two veſſels arrived from New-York, and one from Philadelphia, we have advice, that the members of the General Congreſs aſſembled at Philadelphia the 10th ult. agreeable to their adjournment, and had then ſat 4 days; that the people at the departure of the veſſels were rather quiet there, waiting the reſult of the Congreſs, though every province is preparing for arms. In the Jenny, Captain Jones, from New-York, arrived the father of Henry Cruger, Eſq; member for this city; who has retired from the preſent unhappy ſeat of general confuſion on the continent.

The American conteſt is become the topic in almoſt every company, in which are partizans for each ſide; who, too oft through prejudice in favour of the party they eſpouſe, haſtily and raſhly applaud or condemn; thus, one being for Paul, another for Apollos, they become divided; happy would it be were both united. Did prudence direct men duly to weigh the deſign, and what may be the end of their actions, many inconveniencies, which they hurry themſelves and others into, might be prevented, but of which they cannot, without great loſs on either ſide, be extricated; many inſtances to corroborate this aſſertion might be produced both in church and ſtate. Ambition fills the mind with a furious ſpirit; which, when it rages in its full force, exerts itſelf in war and blood ſhed; under its greateſt reſtraint, breaks out in calumny, detraction and partial adminiſtration of juſtice; roots out the very ſeeds of good nature, compaſſion and humanity, and replaceth ſpleen and rancour.—Thus, as the boiſterous winds make the ſea to ſwell and rage horribly, and daſh againſt each other with unrelenting force, dealing deſtruction round—ſo men with heated zeal proceed from warmth to extreme heat, and with furious anger perſecute and deſtroy each other till He, who alone can bid the waves be ſtill, kindly interpoſeth, and ſpeaketh peace to men.

Upwards of 4000 barrels of flour, and a large quantity of wheat, have, during the courſe of this week, been bought up here for government, for the uſe of the troops in America.

Imported this week from America 24,150 buſhels of wheat, 3255 barrels of flour, and 90 buſhels of Indian corn; from Wiſmar 2640 buſhels of wheat, and from Ireland 199 ſacks of flour.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 12.

Intelligence was received this morning, that a brig, which was lately taken with proviſions, and carried into Boſton by the miniſterial pirates, returned from thence to Norfolk laſt Wedneſday, having on board 7 officers of the regular army. We do not hear that any ſoldiers are come with them, or are to follow; but it is certain that the Earl of Dunmore's ſhip is now compleated for an expedition, and that his Lordſhip has fitted up thirteen field pieces for ſervice. It is apprehended he intends to commence hoſtilities upon York or James river very ſoon.

It was laſt Wedneſday determined upon in Convention, that only 1000 regular forces ſhall at preſent be raiſed, who will be aſſiſted, as exigencies may require, by 8000 minute-men to be kept in training in the ſeveral counties.

PORTSMOUTH, Auguſt 8.

We hear that four gentlemen, late captains in the miniſterial army, at Boſton, have reſigned their commiſſions to Gen. Gage, from a conviction that the ſervice they were employed in was derogatory to their honour, diſgraceful to humanity, and ſubverſive of the common rights of mankind.

CAMBRIDGE, *Auguſt* 10.

Since Monday laſt eight companies of rifle-men, of about 100 men each, have arrived from the ſouthward. Four more are daily expected.

Col. Thompſon of the Pennſylvania regiment of riflemen, and a number of young gentlemen, volunteers, from Philadelphia, are arrived. Alſo Captain Morgan's company in 3 weeks from Virginia, being 600 miles.

We hear from Cape-Ann, that a veſſel bound in there from the Weſt-Indies being diſcovered off that harbour laſt Tueſday, ſeveral of the inhabitants went off in a boat to aſſiſt in bringing her in. Soon after, about 30 armed men, from the man of war commanded by Capt. Lindzee, boarded and took poſſeſſion of the veſſel; but ſhe running aground on the Cape, was vigorouſly attacked by a number of men from the town of Glouceſter, who ſoon obliged the enemy to give up the veſſel to the proper owners, and to ſurrender themſelves priſoners. The whole number was immediately ſent to Ipſwich goal, in which 24 of them were confined. The reſt (4 or 5 in number) were diſcharged, it appearing that they had been cruelly forced into the enemy's ſervice. Lindzee was ſo enraged that he fired ſeveral cannon ſhot into the town of Glouceſter, but did little damage.

The army continues in high ſpirits, ardently wiſhing for action; and as the needful is ſaid to be not wanting, we hope they will ſoon be gratified, and tread under their feet every ſon of tyranny on this ſide the atlantic.

WORCESTER, *Auguſt* 9.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Cambridge, dated Auguſt 8, 1775.

"I have ſeen Mr. P———, who left Boſton laſt Friday evening, who informs me it is very ſickly both among the inhabitants and ſoldiery; that many of the inhabitants die broken hearted; that the enemy have entirely diſmantled Caſtle-William, undermined the walls, and intend blowing them up; that ſeveral officers are embarked and ſailed for England, as he ſuppoſes, to give a true ſtate of facts; that fewel is ſo much wanted, the enemy have broke open ſeveral cellars and took waſhing tubs, empty caſks, and all the wood they could find to make fire to cook with, and tore all the rope walks down for the ſame purpoſe; and that ſtrict orders are given, that no mechanic of any kind whatever ſhould leave the town."

WATERTOWN, Auguſt 14.

Friday laſt was conducted to this town by an eſcort, commanded by Captain Melcher, the officers and crew of the armed cutters Margaretta, Diligent, and their tender, taken at Machias, together with that noted friend to government, Ichabod Jones, formerly of Boſton, and a ſtaunch friend to that infernal traitor to his country, T. Hutchinſon. Capt. Moore, of the Margaretta, was killed in the engagement. Capt. Knight, Lieut. Spry, 5 Midſhipmen and Warrant Officers, together with 17 Privates belonging to the above veſſels, we hear are ordered to the more interior parts of this colony.

We hear that laſt Thurſday afternoon a number of Riflemen killed 2 or 3 of the Regulars as they were relieving the centries at Charleſtown lines.

The Hon. John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and John Adams, Eſqrs. three of the Delegates of the Colony, at the Continental Congreſs, arrived here in good health on Friday laſt.

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 11.

We hear from Weſtmoreland, in the weſtern part of this colony, that laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight about 50 Indians of the ſix nations came to that place, and incamped at a ſmall diſtance from the ſettlement, the next day they came in and delivered a meſſage, which was to this purpoſe.—That they were ſorry to hear of the difference which ſubſiſted between Great-Britain and the colonies—That they ſhould not take up the hatchet on either ſide—That they meant to be at peace with the Engliſh as long as the ſtream ran down the Saſquehanna river—That ſhould differences in future ariſe between us and them, they would try every gentle and healing meaſure to obtain redreſs of the grievance—That as Col. Guy Johnſon had left his habitation, and they were deſtitute of a ſuperintendant, they deſired Col. Butler to take upon him that truſt; and that the place for holding their future Congreſſes might be Weſtmoreland.

NEWPORT, *Auguſt* 17.

Laſt week a gentleman came to town from Connecticut, who exhibited ſeveral ſamples of ſalt petre, of excellent quality, lately made in that colony, where, as well as in the other colonies, a number of works are erecting for making that uſeful article, and it is not doubted but there will ſoon be a ſufficient quantity procured to ſupply the whole continent for making as much gunpowder as will be wanted.

Auguſt 14. Fifteen tranſports and ſhips of war paſſed by this harbour laſt Saturday, ſuppoſed to be bound to Boſton with the ſheep, oxen, &c. *taken* from Fiſher's and Gardner's Iſland.

The ſame day arrived here a ſhip of war, called the Glaſgow; ſo that we are now *protected* by two ſhips of 20 guns, and one of 16, which is very lucky, as a Spaniſh war ſeems ſo very near, we having never before had any ſhip ſtationed here, for our protection, in time of war.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 17.

The following is ſaid to be a copy of a letter from a gentleman of character in New-Haven, to his friend in this city.

"I have only a few minutes time to inform you by Mr. Alexander, the expreſs, that General Gage has demoliſhed the caſtle. Mr. Hancock ſhewed me a letter from a gentleman in Boſton, dated the firſt of this inſt. that General Gage had ſent all his family to England, and that the whole army would leave Boſton ſoon, it was ſuppoſed he would firſt deſtroy the town; the deſtination of the troops is not known, may it not be for New-York? I hope our people will prepare; the author of the letter ſays, there are 2500 of Gage's men killed and died ſince the battle of Bunker's-Hill; they have buried 30 regulars a week for a long time. There are 3 men of war and 11 tranſports anchored at Fiſher's-Iſland. Mr. Hancock ſhewed me a letter from General Waſhington, which confirms the departing of the troops."

The following is the beſt account we are able to collect, of the late expedition of the Piratical Regular *traitors to the Engliſh conſtitution, and the Britiſh Colonies, in plundering Fiſher's, Gardner's, Plum and Block Iſlands, of ſtock, proviſions, &c.*

The deſign of the regulars to plunder theſe iſlands having been communicated to the inhabitants and proprietors by the Congreſs of New-York, and other intelligences, as early as Tueſday the 8th, there was time to have taken off all the ſtock; and ſome was actually taken off: But ſome differences having ariſen between the proprietors and the Committees, concerning the expence of the buſineſs, before any thing could be determined, the ſhips of the enemy appeared in ſight.—Diſpatches were immediately ſent to alarm and aſſemble the people on the Connecticut and Long-Iſland ſhores, who, notwithſtanding the utmoſt haſte they could then make, were too late to prevent the execution of the felonious deſign of the enemy; who on Friday the 11th, approached Gardner's iſland with the following veſſels and forces, viz. 7 tranſport ſhips, 2 brigs, 2 men of war, 1 ſnow of 10 guns, 1 armed ſchooner of 17 men and 200 regulars, as reported by the ſailors, landed on the iſland, and aſſiſted by 10 villainous tories from South-Hold, &c. took off the following ſtock, &c.

By the account of Benjamin Miller, the overſeer, 1000 ſheep, 30 hogs, 13 geeſe, 3 calves, 1000lb. cheeſe, 7 tons hay, were taken off, and much damage done to gardens, fences, fowls, &c. When they went away, they left on the table half a guinea and a piſtareen.

Signed by BENJAMIN MILLER.

And Atteſted.

The following letter was left by the Commanding Officer, and gives reaſon to ſuſpect that the expedition (as to Gardner's Iſland) was preconcerted with the proprietor, or manager.—The following is an exact copy, viz.

"*SIR*,

"As we have got loaded all the veſſels, I can't come to your houſe according to promiſe, I ſend you account of what I have got off your iſland; ſheep, 823; fat cattle, 59; cows, 3; calves, 3; one of the calves got away: The cheeſe I will take account of.—Send me ſome pigs, fowls and potatoes, and ducks, and ſome bread, and when you come to Boſton, I will ſecure your intereſt to you if in my power. I am very ſorry it is not in my power to come to your houſe, but ſo good a wind we can't ſtay. The hay you muſt ſend an account of by Captain Lawrence. *Sir, I am your's,*

Auguſt 11, 1775.
12 o'clock at night." ABIJAH WILLANT.

Beſides the forementioned ſtock from Gardner's iſland, we are informed, that the ſame crew of free bootees took from Fiſher's iſland 26 fat cattle, and about 1000 ſheep; alſo from Plum iſland 14 fat cattle: At this laſt

ſland they had only one prize wood boat, and a tranſport brig. On their arrival and landing on one ſide of the iſland, they were fired upon by about 100 of Col. Wooſter's Provincials, who had landed on the other ſide. But it being repreſented to the commanding officer, that the iſland was nearly ſurrounded by a number of the enemy's armed veſſels who would be likely to cut off their retreat, they fired but one volley, which did not appear to have done any execution, and then retired to the main land, when the 14 cattle were taken off.

After theſe exploits, 3 more tranſports appearing in ſight, on Tueſday morning, the Roſe and Swan ſloops of war ſailed to meet them, in order to make a deſcent upon, and plunder Block-Iſland; the ſucceſs of which attempt we have not yet heard.

It is the opinion of good judges, that only 200 Provincial ſoldiers well poſted on either of theſe iſlands, would have repelled the attack made upon it by the regulars.

We have advice from Huntington on Long-Iſland, that on Wedneſday morning the 9th, 40 volunteers from that place, and many from the parts adjacent, went off to join General Wooſter's forces, but that on the way being informed by falſe intelligence that they were too late, for that the enemy had done their buſineſs and were gone, they returned back, and on their way diſarmed a number of tories at Southhold, and lodged one of the moſt obnoxious (the Rev. Mr. Lyon) under guard in General Wooſter's camp.

The number of men who appeared to oppoſe theſe depredations of the regulars is ſuppoſed to exceed a thouſand—with whale boats ready to have carried them to the ſcene of action: But being deceived by falſe intelligence, and turned back, only one company of about 40 went to Gardner's iſland, where they arrived in time to ſee the enemy under ſail, and in a few hours after their departure.

Aug. 21. Accounts from Cambridge mention, that the Captains Perceval and Sabine, of the marines, Captain Le Moine, of the royal artillery, and a number of privates, of Gen. Gage's army, in all about 90, were lately killed by the rifle men, &c. from the Provincial lines.

The merchants of New-Haven have unanimouſly agreed to ſhip no more flax-ſeed from that place, during the continuance of the preſent diſturbances.

Laſt Friday fortnight Mr. Benjamin Mumford, the Conſtitutional Poſt Rider, with the mail from this place, was ſtopped in his way acroſs Connecticut-ferry, and taken on board the Roſe man of war; ſuch letters as were directed to perſons at the Provincial camp were ſent to Admiral Greaves, thoſe for Newport, a few excepted, were ſent aſhore:—Mumford was detained on board till Sunday afternoon, when he was, upon the petition of a number of gentlemen of the town of Newport, diſcharged.

Saturday morning laſt Captain Watſon arrived here from Rhode-Iſland, which place he left the Wedneſday before, and informs, That Mr. Philip Demarick, in Boſton, had wrote a letter to Mr. Peter Mumford, of Newport, informing him their Cuſtom-houſe was then open, and buſineſs going on; and that they had permiſſion to trade to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt-Indies.

A gentleman belonging to Philadelphia arrived here laſt Friday evening from Boſton, by way of Rhode-Iſland: The 25th of July, lat. 42, he was taken by the Glaſgow man of war, 150 leagues from the land, in the ſhip Charming Sally, Captain Dowman, with 2200 barrels of flour, from Philadelphia for Liſbon, and carried into Boſton the 4th inſtant.—He informs us, that Gen. Gage was diſmantling Caſtle-William, and removing the cannon, with the garriſon, up to town; that near 400 of the wounded ſoldiers had died ſince the battle at Bunker's-hill; that there was not the leaſt appearance of any embarkation among them, and that it was the general opinion among the military, that nothing farther would be attempted by Gen. Gage until he had other accounts from England; that proviſions of all ſorts were ſcarce and dear, mutton 18d. per lb. geeſe 8s. and every other thing in proportion, notwithſtanding a ſhip had juſt arrived from Ireland with ſalt proviſions.

A ſchooner belonging to one Mr. White was alſo taken and carried into Boſton: She was from Philadelphia for New-Hampſhire. Mr. Hitchburn and Mr. White are two of the gentlemen that were taken by Capt. Wallace, with ſome letters for the Provincial camp: They are confined on board the Preſton man of war.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 23.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of this City, dated Cambridge, Auguſt 9.

"We waited on General Waſhington, who I have the pleaſure to inform you is much beloved and admired for his polite condeſcention and noble deportment. His appointment to the Chief Command has the general ſuffrage of all ranks of people here, which I think is no bad omen.

"We viewed the lines, and were truly amazed at the extent and grandeur of the works, conſidering the ſhort time in which they have been erected. The whole works, from Winter-hill to Dorcheſter-neck, form a kind of ſemicircle round Boſton, Winter-hill being the northernmoſt; next comes Proſpect hill, very properly named from the fine proſpect it affords (from its ſummit) of the towns of Boſton and Charleſtown, the latter now in aſhes, and nothing to be ſeen of that fine town but chimnies and rubbiſh, having been burnt as you know about the 20th of June by the Britiſh barbarians; it affords alſo a diſtinct view of Bunker's-hill, about one mile diſtant therefrom. To the ſouthward of this hill is a chain of breaſt-works and redoubts till you come to Cambridge-river, from whence it is continued along by Roxbury and Dorcheſter-neck, being in the whole extent, as near as I can judge, about eight miles. The two hills appear to me almoſt impregnable, having forts within breaſt-works ſtrongly picketted, and in many places planted with heavy cannon—add to theſe their natural ſtrength from their great elevation. To the eaſtward of Winter-hill lies Penny-ferry, where the ſaid barbarians, out of mere wantonneſs, burnt a houſe a few days ſince, without any proſpect of advantage to themſelves. This day they have been blowing up the Caſtle, the exploſions we could ſee from an high hill in the neighbourhood of Winniſimet-ferry.

"The people bear their misfortunes with aſtoniſhing patience and magnanimity: It is no uncommon thing to ſee thoſe who have loſt one or two houſes, and nearly all their effects, and ſome who have loſt their all, yet you would diſcover nothing of this by their behaviour or countenances.

"Gage has again agreed to let the people come out of Boſton, but will not ſuffer more than two ſmall boats to ply, which bring out about 12 or 15 in a day.—The people ſay great pains are taken to perſuade them to ſtay, by telling them that 30,000 Hanoverians, 30,000 Heſſians, and as many Ruſſians, are ſhortly expected, when they ſhall deſtroy all the rebels at once.

"We have an account from the eaſtward of our people having taken a man of war's tender, and one or two tranſports—the particulars are difficult to gather or aſcertain; however, ſeven marine officers are brought priſoners here, and are ſecured. There is juſt arrived an account of an engagement between our people and a man of war at Cape-Ann, wherein our people had the advantage, but no particulars that can be relied on are come to hand.

"If any men of war or regular mercenaries ſhould be ſent to Philadelphia, I am in hopes my fellow-citizens will give a good account of them. I have pledged myſelf for their good behaviour."

IN CONGRESS, *Tueſday, Auguſt* 1, 1775.

WHEREAS at a former Congreſs it was reſolved, that if certain acts of Parliament, in the Continental Aſſociation enumerated and complained of, ſhould not be repealed on or before the 10th day of September, 1775, the inhabitants of theſe Colonies would not directly or indirectly export any Merchandize or Commodity whatſoever to Great-Britain, Ireland or the Weſt-Indies; and as ſome doubts have ariſen with reſpect to the true ſpirit and conſtruction of ſaid reſolve, to the end that ſuch doubts may be removed,

Reſolved, That under the prohibition, in the ſaid Aſſociation contained, to export to or import from the iſlands of Great-Britain and Ireland, this Congreſs intends to comprize all exportation to and importation from the iſlands of Jerſey, Guernſey, Sark, Alderney and Man, and every European iſland and ſettlement within the Britiſh dominions; and that, under the denomination of Weſt-Indies, this Congreſs means to comprehend all the Weſt-India iſlands, Britiſh and foreign, to whatever ſtate, power or Prince belonging, or by whomſoever governed, and alſo the Summer iſlands, Bahama iſlands, Berbicia and Surinam on the Main, and every iſland and ſettlement within the latitude of the ſouthern line of Georgia and the equator.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Committee Chamber, Auguſt 14, 1775.

THE Committee reſumed the conſideration of the conduct of Meſſrs. Blackburne, Aſhton, and John Dobſon, of Liverpool, in ſhipping a cargo of ſalt, per Brig ——, to America.

It appeared that thoſe gentlemen having a full knowledge of the aſſociation of the American Congreſs, had knowingly and willfully concurred in ſhipping the ſaid ſalt, in direct violation of the ſame; that recourſe had been had to artifice and intereſt with the Captain, in behalf of his owner, to influence him to take the ſalt on board; and that the Captain had been expreſly, in writing, directed to inform himſelf of the names of ſuch perſons in America, as ſhould oppoſe or obſtruct the landing of the ſalt, and tranſmit the ſame to England, under the ſeal of the Governor of the province, or (if that could not be procured) of a Notary Public.

Reſolved, That the above be made public, in order that the conduct of thoſe gentlemen may be known to the good people of America; and that the reſolves of the Congreſs with reſpect to ſuch perſons may be ſtrictly and ſacredly carried into execution.

Extract from the minutes of the Committee of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.
J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

The Conſtitutional Society in London have ſubſcribed £100 ſterling, for the uſe of the Widows of the brave Americans who fell in the battle on the 19th of April.

On Saturday the 12th inſtant, died at Bordentown, in New-Jerſey, the eldeſt ſon of the Hon. FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſquire. The beauty of his perſon, the ſweetneſs of his diſpoſition, and his promiſing abilities, endeared this amiable child to all that knew him.

On Sunday morning laſt, after a lingering and painful indiſpoſition, which he ſupported with great *equanimity*, died JOHN INGLIS, Eſq; of this city, in the 68th year of his age: a gentleman who early acquired, and maintained to the laſt, the character of a truly *honeſt man*. Poſſeſſing a liberal and independent ſpirit, deſpiſing every thing which he thought unbecoming a gentleman, attentive to buſineſs, frugal but yet elegant in his œconomy, he lived ſuperior to the world, beloved and reſpected as an uſeful citizen, an agreeable companion, a ſincere friend, and an excellent father of a family.

Arrived at Briſtol. The Elizabeth, Shroudy; Dickenſon, Johnſon; Ann, Fortin; Sally, Ruſſell; and the Morning Star, Price, from Philadelphia. The Shirley, Wade; Jenny, Jones; Dove, Parker; and Hope, Stanton, from New-York. The Oxford, Stewart; William, Ferguſon; and Molly Caroll, Simmonds, from Maryland.

Married. Dr. WILLIAM DREWET SMITH, to Miſs PEGGY STEDMAN, daughter of ALEXANDER STEDMAN, Eſq; of this city.

*** The Committee of the county of Philadelphia are requeſted to meet on Friday, the firſt day of September next, at ten o'clock, at the houſe of Jacob Neff, the foot of Cheſtnut-hill, on matters of importance.

*** The Members of the Committee of Obſervation for the county of Burlington are deſired to meet at the houſe of John Imlay, in the townſhip of Mansfield, on Saturday, the 26th inſtant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my moſt ſincere Thanks for your paſt Favours, and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, when the preſent Sheriff's Time ſhall by Law expire, I do now requeſt the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt with him at the enſuing Election, which will much oblige, your Friend and humble Servant, JOSEPH REDMAN.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been ſome Time paſt voted upon the Return for Sheriffs, for which I return you my hearty Thanks, and being again encouraged by my Friends and Acquaintance, I offer myſelf a Candidate for that Office at the Expiration of the preſent Sheriff's Time, I humbly requeſt the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt, at the enſuing Election, which Marks of your Eſteem I ſhall acknowledge with Gratitude, and ever remain, *Your obliged humble Servant,* JOHN BULL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 23, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS CASH, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame; and all thoſe that have any demands thereon, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcriber, who has a good ſecond hand riding chair to diſpoſe of.

CYNTHIA CASH, Executrix.

N. B. She has a convenient houſe, in an agreeable part of this city, in Second-ſtreet, near the New-market, where ſhe can accommodate 6 or 8 lodgers.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES SUTTON, late of Philadelphia, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, in order to be adjuſted, to WILLIAM COWPER, and ISAAC HOWELL, Adminiſtrators. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 2d day of Sept. next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Chriſtian Riffett, in the Northern Liberties, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued into the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 130 feet; bounded by ground of Daniel Benezet, and others; late the eſtate of Lewis Prahl; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff. 84

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 2d day of Sept. next, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Peter Hay, in Third-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet corner, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, containing in front 15 feet 6 inches, and in depth 66 feet; bounded by ground of Robert Correy, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of ——— ſterling, per annum; late the eſtate of John Biles; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

GOODS at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, one Silver Watch, with a Silver Face and Chain, two W W
Silver Tea Spoons, marked I K, one ditto, marked J C,
E
one Handle of a Silver Table Spoon, marked J B.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SINGLE MAN, of a good Character, who underſtands driving a Carriage and Plantation Work. Such a Perſon may hear of a Place, by enquiring of Mr. BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the Sign of the George, in Philadelphia.

Cæcil County, Maryland, Auguſt 15, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subſcribers being credibly informed that ſome evil-minded perſons have raiſed and propagated a malicious report, ſetting forth, that we have entered into contract with ſome agent for General Gage, and are now actually loading a veſſel with flour, &c. to be ſent to ſaid General, at Boſton; which report is utterly falſe, and without the leaſt foundation; and, that the wicked author or authors may be known, and their names made public, we do hereby offer the reward of TWENTY POUNDS, to be paid to any perſon or perſons that will diſcover the author or authors, ſo as they may be proſecuted to conviction.

AMOS and WALTER ALEXANDER,)
JAMES BLACK, THOMAS MAY,) Millers.

BOSTON.

ROMANS's MAPS

Are juſt printed, publiſhed, and to be ſold by

NICHOLAS BROOKS.

THIS Map of Boſton, &c. is one of the moſt correct that has ever been publiſhed. The draught was taken by the moſt ſkilful draughtſman in all America, and who was on the ſpot at the engagements of *Lexington* and *Bunker's Hill*. Every well-wiſher to this country cannot but delight in ſeeing a plan of the ground on which our brave American Army conquered the Britiſh Miniſterial Forces. They may be had immediately, of *Nicholas Brooks*, who is the printer of ſaid Map, at his Dry Goods, Picture and Jewellery SHOP, in Second-ſtreet, three doors above Black-horſe alley. Price plain, *Five Shillings*——coloured, *Six Shillings* and *Six-pence*.

Frames or Rollers for maps or pictures made in the neateſt manner. Alſo London made Fifes.

THE EXAMINATION of the SCHOOLS, in the ACADEMY of NEWARK will begin on the laſt Tueſday in September, and the public Exhibitions will be on the Day following, where all the Truſtees are requeſted to attend, the more eſpecially as they are then to determine of giving Diplomas to the firſt Claſs. 3 w.

NEAR three Years Time of an healthy ſtrong indented SCOTCH GIRL to be SOLD, about 20 Years of Age, can ſpin, waſh, and do common Houſe Buſineſs, and may ſuit Town or Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

Philadelphia, Eighth-Month 21, 1775.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Seventh-day evening laſt, out of a paſture a little below this city, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, trots ſome, his mane hangs both ſides of his neck, ſhod before. Whoever will bring him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges. DAVID BACON. ¶

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

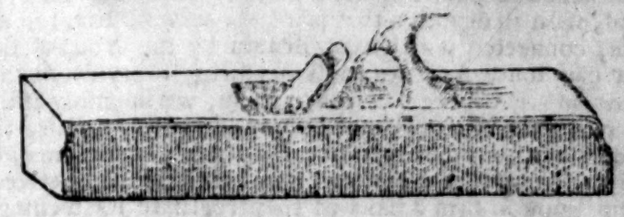
RUN away, laſt Saturday, from the ſubſcriber, living in Callowhill-ſtreet, the corner of Water-ſtreet, a NEGROE Woman, named Rachel, about 30 years of age, and has a remarkable auſtere countenance. She had on, and took with her, a black bonnet, furniture check petticoat, ſtriped ſhort gown, check apron, a coloured handkerchief, a new Iriſh linen ſhirt not quite made, green ſilk umbrella almoſt new, and a hymn book with the ſubſcriber's name in it. Whoever ſecures ſaid woman, ſo that her miſtreſs gets her again, ſhall have the above reward. *Auguſt* 17, 1775. ‖ MARY DEKLYN.

For BELFAST and GLASGOW,

THE SHIP
CLARENDON,
JOHN DENNISTON,
MASTER,

WILL ſail on or before the 9th of September. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ROBERT RITCHIE, or the Maſter on board, at Mr. Joſeph Sim's wharff. *Philadelphia, Auguſt* 21, 1775.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1775.



MADE AND SOLD BY
ROBERT PARRISH,

At his houſe in Third-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Golden Swan Tavern,

ALL ſorts of *planes*, ſuitable for carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, coopers, &c. which are allowed to be as compleat as any made in London. Said *Parriſh* has a compleat hand from Birmingham, who has been bred a bit-maker, and uſed to work for a plane-maker in London, who makes boring *bits* of various ſizes, from a cooper's bung borer to the ſmalleſt ſized bits, and gimblets of ſeveral ſizes; alſo braces, with braſs or ſteel collars and pads, or any other kind, compleat ſetts of bits fitted to each brace, or any number required, either bright or black; *augers* of any ſize, gouges, chiſels, and ſeveral kind of ſmall edge tools, ſuitable for joiners, carpenters or carvers. He continues to make Dutch Fans, as uſual, and various machines for grift-mills, ſuch as the rolling ſcreen improved, &c. alſo paper moulds of different kinds, duſters, wire ſtrainers for engines at paper-works, ſieves and riddles wire-work for cellar windows, milk-houſes, &c. chains of various ſorts, and any other kind of wire-work in uſe, wrought by hand or with machines. Orders from the country will be diligently attended to.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

To the KING's *Most Excellent* MAJESTY.

Most Gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE your Majesty's faithful subjects of the colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, in behalf of ourselves, and the inhabitants of these colonies, who have deputed us to represent them in General Congress, entreat your Majesty's gracious attention to this our humble petition.

The union between our mother country and these colonies, and the energy of mild and just government, produced benefits so remarkably important, and afforded such an assurance of their permanency and encrease, that the wonder and envy of other nations were excited, while they beheld Great-Britain rising to a power, the most extraordinary the world had ever known.

Her rivals observing, that there was no probability of this happy connection being broken by civil dissentions, and apprehending its future effects, if left any longer undisturbed, resolved to prevent her receiving such continual and formidable accessions of wealth and strength, by checking the growth of those settlements from which they were to be derived.

In the prosecution of this attempt, events so unfavourable to the design took place, that every friend to the interest of Great-Britain and these colonies, entertained pleasing and reasonable expectations of seeing an additional force and extention immediately given to the operations of the union hitherto experienced, by an enlargement of the dominions of the crown, and the removal of ancient and warlike enemies to a greater distance.

At the conclusion therefore of the late war, the most glorious and advantageous that ever had been carried on by British arms, your loyal colonists, having contributed to its success by such repeated and strenuous exertions, as frequently procured them the distinguished approbation of your Majesty, of the late King, and of Parliament, doubted not but that they should be permitted, with the rest of the empire, to share in the blessings of peace, and the emoluments of victory and conquest.

While these recent and honourable acknowledgments of their merits remained on record in the journals and acts of that august legislature, the Parliament, undefaced by the imputation or even the suspicion of any offence, they were alarmed by a new system of statutes and regulations, adopted for the administration of the colonies, that filled their minds with the most painful fears and jealousies; and to their inexpressible astonishment, perceived the danger of a foreign quarrel quickly succeeded by domestic dangers in their judgment of a more dreadful kind.

Nor were these anxieties alleviated by any tendency in this system to promote the welfare of their mother country. For though its effects were more immediately felt by them, yet its influence appeared to be injurious to the commerce and prosperity of Great-Britain.

We shall decline the ungrateful task of describing the irksome variety of artifices, practised by many of your Majesty's ministers, the delusive pretences, fruitless terrors, and unavailing severities, that have from time to time been dealt out by them, in their attempts to execute this impolitic plan, or of tracing through a series of years past the progress of the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and these colonies, that have flowed from this fatal source.

Your Majesty's ministers, persevering in their measures, and proceeding to open hostilities for enforcing them, have compelled us to arm in our own defence, and have engaged us in a controversy so peculiarly abhorrent to the affections of your still faithful colonists, that when we consider whom we must oppose in this contest, and if it continues, what may be the consequences, our own particular misfortunes are accounted by us only as parts of our distress.

Knowing to what violent resentments and incurable animosities, civil discords are apt to exasperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourselves required by indispensible obligations to Almighty God, to your Majesty, to our fellow-subjects, and to ourselves, immediately to use all the means in our power, not incompatible with our safety, for stopping the further effusion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities that threaten the British empire.

Thus called upon to address your Majesty on affairs of such moment to America, and probably to all your dominions, we are earnestly desirous of performing this office with the utmost deference for your Majesty; and we therefore pray, that your Majesty's royal magnanimity and benevolence may make the most favourable constructions of our expressions on so uncommon an occasion. Could we represent in their full force the sentiments that agitate the minds of us your dutiful subjects, we are persuaded your Majesty would ascribe any seeming deviation from reverence in our language, and even in our conduct, not to any reprehensible intention, but to the impossibility of reconciling the usual appearances of respect with a just attention to our own preservation against those awful and cruel enemies, who abuse your royal confidence and authority, for the purpose of effecting our destruction.

Attached to your Majesty's person, family and government, with all devotion that principle and affection can inspire, connected with Great-Britain by the strongest ties that can unite societies, and deploring every event that tends in any degree to weaken them, we solemnly assure your Majesty, that we not only most ardently desire the former harmony between her and these colonies may be restored, but that a concord may be established between them upon so firm a basis as to perpetuate its blessings, uninterrupted by any future dissentions, to succeeding generations in both countries, and to transmit your Majesty's name to posteriry, adorned with that signal and lasting glory that has attended the memory of those illustrious Personages, whose virtues and abilities have extricated states from dangerous convulsions, and by securing happiness to others, have erected the most noble and durable monuments to their own fame.

We beg leave further to assure your Majesty, that notwithstanding the sufferings of your loyal colonists, during the course of this present controversy, our breasts retain too tender a regard for the kingdom from which we derive our origin, to request such a reconciliation, as might in any manner be inconsistent with her dignity or her welfare. These, related as we are to her, honour and duty, as well as inclination, induce us to support and advance; and the apprehensions, that now oppress our hearts with unspeakable grief, being once removed, your Majesty will find your faithful subjects on this continent ready and willing at all times, as they have ever been, with their lives and fortunes, to assert and maintain the rights and interests of your Majesty, and of our mother country.

We therefore beseech your Majesty, that your royal authority and influence may be graciously interposed to procure us relief from our afflicting fears and jealousies, occasioned by the system before mentioned, and to settle peace through every part of your dominions, with all humility submitting to your Majesty's wise consideration, whether it may not be expedient for facilitating those important purposes, that your Majesty be pleased to direct some mode, by which the united applications of your faithful colonists to the throne, in presence of their common councils, may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation; and that in the mean time measures may be taken for preventing the further destruction of the lives of your Majesty's subjects; and that such statutes as more immediately distress any of your Majesty's colonies may be repealed.

For by such arrangements as your Majesty's wisdom can form for collecting the united sense of your American people, we are convinced your Majesty would receive such satisfactory proofs of the disposition of the colonists towards their Sovereign and the parent state, that the wished for opportunity would soon be restored to them, of evincing the sincerity of their professions, by every testimony of devotion becoming the most dutiful subjects and the most affectionate colonists.

That your Majesty may enjoy a long and prosperous reign, and that your descendants may govern your dominions, with honour to themselves and happiness to their subjects, is our sincere and fervent prayer.

At an Election held on Wednesday last, at the State-House, for chusing a Committee for the city of Philadelphia and its Districts, the following Gentlemen were duly chosen, viz.

For the CITY.

1	George Clymer,	39	William Heysham,
2	Samuel Meredith,	40	James Milligan,
3	John Shee,	41	Charles Massey,
4	Samuel Massey,	42	James Cresson,
5	Sharpe Delaney,	43	Andrew Caldwell,
6	Thomas Mifflin,	44	James Mease,
7	Owen Biddle,	45	Benjamin Loxley.
8	Richard Bache,	46	Benjamin Harbison,
9	Joseph Read,	47	Christ. Marshall, sen.
10	William Rush,	48	Robert Strettle Jones.
11	Joseph Wetheril,	49	Joseph Parker,
12	Samuel Morris, jun.	50	Thomas Affleck,
13	Thomas Barclay,	51	James Read,
14	John Wilcox,	52	John Benezet,
15	James Irvine,	53	Paul Ingle,
16	Tho. Cuthbert, sen.	54	Frederick Kuhl,
17	John Cox,	55	Joseph Moulder,
18	Thomas Lawrence,	56	Timothy Matlack,
19	Jacob Morgan,	57	James Ash,
20	William Jackson,	58	John Patton,
21	John Cadwallader,	59	Nicholas Hicks,
22	John Bayard,	60	Philip Boehm,
23	Samuel Mifflin,	61	Jacob Shriner,
24	Lambert Cadwalader,	62	Daniel Joy,
25	Francis Gurney,	63	Thomas Leech,
26	George Schlosser,	64	Benjamin Marshall,
27	Moore Furman,	65	Francis Wade,
28	Christopher Ludwig,	66	William Ball,
29	Jonathan B. Smith,	67	David Potts,
30	Thomas Prior,	68	John Linington,
31	Tho. Wharton, jun.	69	Isaac Howell,
32	William Bradford,	70	Joseph Watkins,
33	Thomas M'Kean,	71	Christopher Pechin,
34	Benjamin Franklin,	72	Peter Lloyd,
35	Robert Morris,	73	Nathaniel Brown,
36	John Allen,	74	William Wister,
37	Richard Willing,	75	Joseph Dean,
38	John Purviance,	76	Jacob Barge.

For the NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

77	John Dickenson,	83	William Coates,
78	Charles Thompson,	84	Thomas Hopkins,
79	Isaac Coates,	85	Thomas Britton,
80	William Masters,	86	John Williams,
81	John Britton,	87	John Brown,
82	Jos. Copperthwaite,	88	George Leib.

For SOUTHWARK.

89	Richard Dennis,	95	Silas Engles,
90	Joseph Blewer,	96	John William Annis.
91	Joseph Marsh,	97	Benjamin Jones.
92	John Duche,	98	Samuel Moore,
93	Joseph Huddle,	99	Charles Alexander,
94	Thomas Casdrop,	100	William Drewry.

We the subscribers, being appointed Judges of this election, do certify, that the above gentlemen were duly chosen as a Committee for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, to continue for six months from the date hereof.

Joseph Falconer, *Reynold Keen*,
Joseph Marsh, *John Bayard*,
John Ducbe, *Robert Strettle Jones*,
John Williams, *Joseph Watkins*.
John Britton.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, and province of West New-Jersey, on the 17th of August instant, a certain *John Casperson*, about 20 years of age, a small fellow, of a sandy complexion, round shouldered; he is a lad much given to drink and company; had on, when he went away, a homespun shirt and trowsers, a snuff coloured coatee jacket, half-worn hat and shoes, a fine shirt, worste stockings. Whoever takes up the said runaway, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

† SAMUEL PAUL.

Hanover Township, York County, August 3, 1775.

RUN AWAY, *last night, from the Subscriber, living near M'Calister's Town, York County, an Irish servant* LAD, *named* REDMAN CONTEN, *about 19 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; has black hair, and pretty much freckled; had on, when he went away, a new hat, bound round the brim, a light brown broadcloth jacket, with sleeves, one fine shirt, one coarse ditto, a pair of check trowsers, and a pair of pumps. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have* THREE POUNDS *reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* LEONARD MIDDLECAFF. †

JOHN VENUCANE is hereby desired to return to his Master, in order to teach School, or otherwise make Satisfaction, as *Daniel Venucane*, who was to have performed his Engagements, has not been as good as his Promise. If said *John Venucane* should neglect this Notice, his Master will be under the Necessity of offering a Reward for bringing him Home.---Persons having Knowledge of said *Venucane* are requested to inform him of this Advertisement. *August 15, 1775.* ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, *Gabriel Schuller*, did, on or about the middle of October last, execute to *Jacob Schneider*, of Reading, Berks county, a BOND, for the payment of *Thirty-four Pounds*, and as I have never received from the said *Jacob Schneider* any consideration for the same, I do therefore forewarn all persons from taking any assignment of the said Bond, as I am determined not to pay it, until I am compelled thereto by law.

§ GABRIEL SCHULLER.

Berks County, August 12, 1775.

NOW in the Goal of Reading, in the said county, the following persons, viz. *Richard Tomlinson*, an Englishman, and *John Barret*, an Irishman, as they say, they belong to one Witgraff, in Annapolis, in Maryland, under the care of John Morrison and Birton Witgraff, run away near Harris's Ferry; and *Elizabeth Hends*, an Irish servant girl, belonging to Benjamin Wollis, at the Sign of the Compass, in Lancaster county. Their masters are desired to come, in four weeks from this date, and take them away, or they will be sold for their charges, by PAUL KERBER, Goaler. ¶

Christiana Bridge, Eighth-Month 13, 1775.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, an Irish servant man, named *Charle O'Neal*, a lusty well set fellow, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, brownish bushy hair, about 20 years of age; had on and took away, two pair of shoes, one whereof dogskin, one pair of white thread stockings, two pair of old blue and white trowsers, coarse white shirts, one pair of almost new leather breeches, a darkish coloured fine jean vest, lately made out of an old coat, which will appear by part of the button holes being sewed up, a short skirted old lightish coloured cloth coat, a new felt hat; also took with him several things tied up in a bundle. Whoever takes up said servant, and confines him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN LEWDEN. ¶

Three-Mile-Run, August 14, 1775.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, at Three-Mile-Run, near New-Brunswick, between the 10th and 11th instant, a black HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, about 7 years old, a blaze in his forehead, and one white hind foot, paces chiefly, but can trot; also a saddle, almost new, with a spotted swanskin saddle-cloth, and yellow binding. Whoever secures the horse, thief and saddle, and gives notice thereof to the subscriber, shall have SEVEN DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN BENNET. §

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in Manor township, Lancaster county, the 4th of June last, a small BLACK MARE, no brand to be seen, nor ear-mark, a few white hairs in her forehead, and looks as if she had been hip-shot. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. THOMAS PUTTEN. ¶

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in Lampeter township, Lancaster county, on Thursday, the 10th of August, 1775, a mouse coloured HORSE, about 3 years old, about 13 or 14 hands high, shod before, and has a white star in his forehead. The owner of said horse is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ HENRY WITMER.

CASH to be paid immediately for a servant, who understands the Trade of a BLACKSMITH. Any Person having such a One to dispose of, by enquiring of the Subscriber, living in Leacock Township, Lancaster county, will find a Purchaser, if the Terms are agreeable to him.

August 14, 1775. § JAMES SCOTT.

HAMILTON AND LEIPER,
TOBACCONISTS,

HAVE removed from Second-street, between Market and Arch-streets, to the north-east corner of Water and Spruce-streets, three doors below the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia, where they manufacture, in the best manner, all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco as usual.

The singular encouragement their Scotch Snuff has met with from their friends and the public in general, will enable them to make such improvements on this manufactory, as will render it as desirable as any ever imported from London. *T. f.*

HORSES TAKEN IN AT
ANTHONY FORTUNE's

LIVERY STABLE, at the Sign of the Horse and Groom, in Shippen-street, the second House from Third-street, near the New-market, Philadelphia. Horses at Twenty-two Pounds per Year. Travellers Horses at One Shilling per Night, good and convenient Grass Lots, well watered, for Pasture, on the lowest Terms. ¶ 6 W.

Mustard, Chocolate, and Ground Coffee,
MANUFACTURED BY
WILLIAM NORTON, and COMPANY,
And now SOLD at their Store, on the East Side of Second-street, the 5th Door above Arch-street.

Where Merchants and Shop-keepers, in Town or Country, may be supplied, and good Allowances made for retailing.

N. B. They will give the highest Price for good Mustard Seed.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1775. ¶

IMPORTED from JAMAICA,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH P. WHITALL,

RUM, MUSCOVADO SUGARS, COTTON, and GINGER. ¶ 6 w.

PATRICK WRIGHT, CONFECTIONER,
in Market-street, next Door to Mr. Dunlap, Printer,

MAKES all kinds of Confections, viz. Fine Carraway comfits, almond ditto; sugar plumbs; band strings; corrianders; almond chips; barley sugar; white sugar candy; brown sugar candy; citron peel; raisins; red currant jelly; black currant jelly; preserved rasberries; rasberry jams; marmalade; preserved cherries; calves feet jelly. Biscuits, viz. macaroons, dyet loaves, pound cake, biscuit drops, spunge biscuit, Queen cake; Ratafia drops; Savoy buiscuit; Tunbridge water cakes; Shrewsbury cakes; Mancue biscuits; almond rockie; royal harts; Torrong biscuits; orange and lemmon chips; fine ginger cakes; fine capillaire, in bottles.

Said *Wright* has for sale, sugars, coffee, chocolate, nutmegs, pepper, rice, allspice.

N. B. The abovementioned biscuit and cakes may be had upon an hour's warning; also all kinds of pastry done in the best manner, and upon the shortest notice; likewise all kinds of tarts, custards, syllabubs, wedding and christening cakes. ¶

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN *away, on the 22d instant, an Irish servant man, named* James Clemmens, *about 5 feet 8 inches high, is much addicted to get drunk, and has been brought up as a waiter in a tavern; has short brown hair; a brown broadcloth coat, with pockets in the folds, new crimson flowered jacket, with old cloth in the back, buckskin breeches, blue flowered stockings, new shoes, and an old maccaroni hat. Whoever secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges.*

Philadelphia, July 31, 1775. ‖ ELIJAH WEED.

TO BE SOLD BY
ISRAEL PEMBERTON,

AN *ENGLISH* SERVANT LAD, who hath upwards of five Years to serve; he writes a good Hand, and has worked some Time at the Shoemaker's Trade. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.